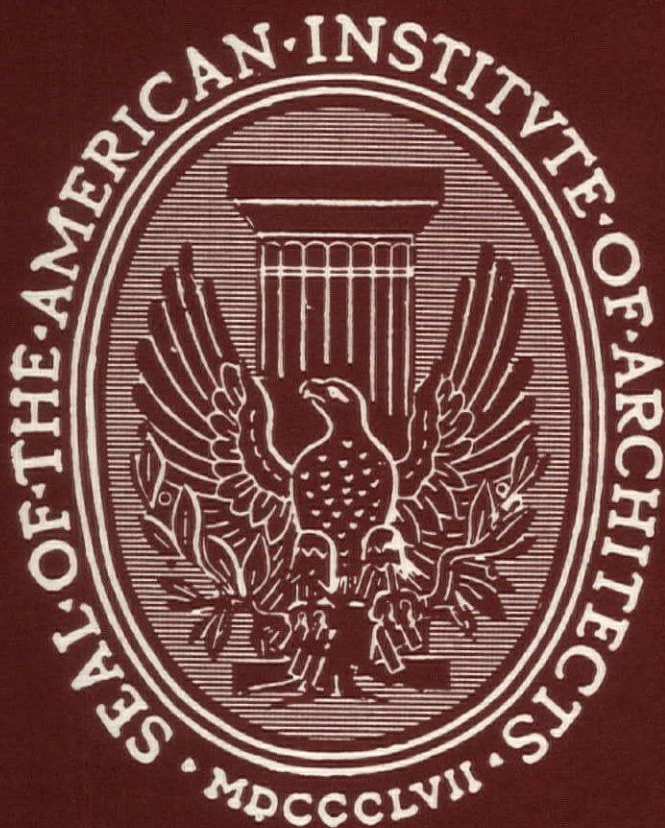


New Hampshire ARCHITECT

AUGUST

1952



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

New Hampshire Chapter of the American Institute of Architects



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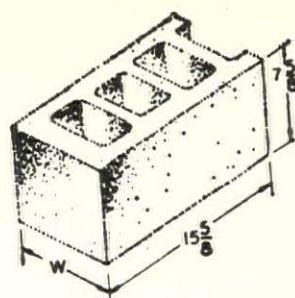


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New Hampshire ARCHITECT

VOL. 4

AUGUST, 1952

NO. 1

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ON THE COVER

For this special anniversary issue the official Seal of the American Institute of Architects stands alone on the cover.

In the absence of an official color we have used the colors, white and maroon which Henry H. Saylor, F. A. I. A., adopted in his informative booklet, "The American Institute of Architects and Its Reason for Being." We hereby offer the suggestion that there should be official colors for use on all symbols of the Institute and the colors white and maroon be adopted.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

This is the Third Annual, and the thirty-seventh, issue of the *N. H. Architect*. We are no longer so young that we can alibi a poor performance with youth or ignorance. And we are certainly not so old that we can boast of past accomplishments or rest on our laurels.

"The architectural profession" in New Hampshire conjures up a special mental picture for everyone who thinks about this subject for a moment. It would be fair to say that this picture is quite different now from what it would be without this monthly magazine. It's also fairly certain that a great many persons would form some sort of mental image on this subject, who formerly would have drawn a total blank. These are positive gains, assuming of course that the mental picture is a better one than might otherwise have been imagined.

Why does this small group of architects struggle with the problems of publishing a monthly bulletin? Why don't we hire a public relations expert the way we hire an engineer to design foundations? I think the reason, aside from the financial one, is that architects generally have the unspoken belief that they are pretty good fellows and that people need only to better appreciate that

fact. I become more convinced of this each time that I work with any of the officers, directors, committees or members of the Chapter.

Architects, in their training and in their work, depend on development of a "critical attitude." It is essential for them to be able to differentiate, to select, to exercise judgment. Thus it is necessary to recognize things that are bad or indifferent when they occur in architecture or in vegetables or in people. But this is not enough for a true "critical attitude" even if it is allowed that everything is good, which is not bad or not indifferent. It is also necessary to *express* this recognition. And this applies to expressing the finding of good, equally with the not-so-good.

Therefore I take pleasure, on this occasion of the N. H. Architects' Third Anniversary, in congratulating the Chapter for its rise in the public esteem, largely through the work of its individual members; and partly through the work of the Committee on Public Relations and Information and the Editor and contributors to this magazine.

Eugene J. Magenan

NEW HAMPSHIRE CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

ANNUAL SUMMER OUTING
FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1952

At the Beautiful HOTEL WENTWORTH
By-THE-SEA, Newcastle, New Hampshire

For Fellowship and Fun

—o—

Concert at 2 P. M.

Executive Committee Meeting 4:45 P. M.

Cocktail Hour at 5:30 P. M.

Banquet at 6:30 P. M.—*Soup to Nuts!*

Speaker—DOUGLAS HASKELL, A. I. A.

Editor of Architectural Forum

Square Dancing at 8:45 P. M.

4.00 per person (Gratuities not included)

The Maine and Vermont Chapter, A. I. A. are also invited to attend this outing.

Hotel facilities will be provided for those who care to stay overnight.

You will thoroughly enjoy yourself at the WENTWORTH for many opportunities are provided for less strenuous fun and social activities as listed above. For those who like to enjoy quietness and beauty—The Wentworth Gardens.

Please fill out reply card and return at the earliest possible date.

—o—

DON'T FORGET TO BRING YOUR
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Make other people like themselves a little better . . . and I promise you they will like you very well.

Lord Chesterfield

—o—

If a man is too good for the world he is bad for his wife.

Yiddish Proverb



THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

PHILIP D. CREER, DIRECTOR, NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
423 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING, PROVIDENCE 3, RHODE ISLAND

August 5, 1952

Mr. Alexander Majeski, Editor
NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHITECT
Palomino Lane
Manchester, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Majeski:

On the occasion of the Third Anniversary issue of the New Hampshire Architect, may I extend congratulations and best wishes for continued success from the New England Regional Council, A. I. A.

Through the Council and publications such as yours a close relation within the Profession in New England may be maintained, and our mutual objectives of higher performance standards and improved public relations achieved.

Yours very sincerely,

Philip D. Creer
Director, New England District

PDC:MMJ

TO ALL REGISTERED ARCHITECTS, STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Subject Contributions to 1952 Traveling Exhibition

Proposed Itinerary:

October	Public Library	Nashua	<i>Architect in Charge:</i>
November	Public Library	Manchester	Malcolm D. Hildreth
December	Public Library	Concord	John Betley
January	Public Library	Hanover	Norman Leggett
February	Public Library	Laconia	Margaret Hunter
March	Public Library	Exeter	Roland Gove
April	Public Library	Portsmouth	William White
			Maurice Witmer

Rules

All Material should be prepared on 20" x 30" Mounts. Material is to be **Completed** not proposed work. Renderings are acceptable but **Photographs** are more desirable.

Comments

To make this Architectural Exhibit Successful, it is absolutely necessary for All to **Submit at Least One Exhibit.**

BY SEPTEMBER 30, 1952, please prepare and send or deliver your exhibits to:

Committee-in-charge:
Margaret Hunter
Roland Gove
Malcolm D. Hildreth, Chairman

MALCOLM D. HILDRETH, A. I. A.
c/o Tracy & Hildreth, Architects
4 Davis Court
Nashua, N. H.

ARCHITEXTOPICS

By Richard Koehler, A.I.A.

*"Tis all a Chequer-board of Nights and Days
Where Destiny with Men for Pieces plays:
Hither and thither moves, and mates, and slays,
And one by one back in the Closet lays."*

RUBAIYAT OF
OMAR KHAYYAM

It is good for our Ego, our Pride and our Pompousness that we remember how very little we really are. If we could drop these self-centered ideas! What Architects! Engineers! Builders we would be! Yet so snarled in detail, so definant in defense of our pet methods, so damnably cute in finally having our ways are we, that our products one and all are no better than the mediocrity of present day culture.

Within the cup of our hands we have the opportunity to fling wide the doors to a better living, yet every day we dust off the trite ideas, stand pat, and grin like a Cheshire cat.

How much closer to the core of things we were when we were freckled faced boys—if Wimpy couldn't catch the ball he became water boy—if Stinky, the rich kid, brought enough candy for all he played—if he had none he knew better than to show—and we really had a ball club because we weeded out the loafers and cultivated the doers. Think back! Does your code of ethics today with its legal loopholes compare with the sincerity of those "sign your X with blood" secret gang codes. Presumably the answer lies in enforcement—ah 'tis a shame, a shame indeed, that a blackened eye and a twisted arm is now considered uncouth.

What happened when Lefty hit a three-bagger or maybe a home-run—you yelled yourself hoarse and gave him a slap on the back and were proud he was on your team. So today Lefty the Architect, Lefty the Engineer, or Lefty the Builder hits a home-run—he's on your team—do you shout yourself hoarse—are you proud he's on your team—nope, for Lefty is nothing but sour grapes—he's welcomed with "Who's he think he is?"

I wonder how long it will be before we wake up? Read Omar's verse again and remember that he was one of the great mathematicians of his day and though his brilliant mind soared to infinity, he never lost his firm grip on reality.

Lawyers, doctors, Indian chiefs are no different, they too are walking in a mesmerized state—"it is time to take stock," it is time we realize that in this short span you, and you, and I have to make a mark, we need very much to work together, very much to eliminate the loafer and cultivate the doer.

For instance, I'm very pleased that the Hunters are on my team. They've done some very fine work—a couple of home-runs in fact—and Bill White has hit one out of the park with his able work on Mrs. Straw's residence in Manchester.

How much exertion would it take if when happy with some work done by your fellow player to send a note and say: "Well done!"

A hearty slap on the back to Vin Swanburg for his execution of F. L. Wright's Zimmerman residence in Manchester. The problems of builders, suppliers, lumbermen, carpenters, brick layers, and laborers are a thousand, and to these we owe much—if it is a feminine virtue to salute them—then call me Ophelia.

A rather rugged column this month, but since I'm somewhat chagrined shall we say, with the state of lethargy that exists, I find it necessary—besides when you read this I'll be sunning myself, my ego, my pride, at the Cape—so let the brick-bats fall where they may.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTRUCTION

BOSTON—New Hampshire had construction contract awards in May totaling \$3,077,000 or 37 per cent more than April, and 85 per cent more than May 1951, it was announced today by James A. Harding, district manager of F. W. Dodge Corporation, construction news and marketing specialists.

The first five months of 1952 had construction awards of \$12,442,000 or 49 per cent ahead of the first five months of 1951.

Non-residential awards in May were \$1,140,000 or substantially ahead of April. Residential awards of \$1,534,000 were 43 per cent more than April.

Public and private works and utilities totaled \$403,000 or 60 per cent less than April.

July 3, 1952.

New Hampshire Chapter of American Institute of Architects

Little has been written about the formation and growth of various professional societies which make up part of our national history. The doctors were the first to organize with their purpose to better their service to the public. The American Medical Association was formed in 1847. The Civil Engineers were next in 1852, and their first organization included the architects. This Society was known as the American Society of Civil Engineers and Architects. In the year of 1857 the architects formed the nucleus of their national professional body, The American Institute of Architects.

The principal object of the Institute as set forth in the forefront of its by-laws reads:

The object of the American Institute of Architects shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America; to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of architectural education, training, and practice; to coordinate the building industry and the profession of architecture to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever increasing service to society.

After the War between the States which soon followed the founding of the Institute, the smoldering spark was fanned into a small flame of fellowship. By 1869 chapters had been formed in Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, and Baltimore. By 1887 chapters had been organized in San Francisco, Washington, D. C., Michigan and central New York state. Another group—the Western Association of Architects had been formed in the meanwhile. This group merged with the previously formed chapters in 1889, retaining the name of the earlier organization, The American Institute of Architects. New chapters were added and by 1894 the Institute was a growing force toward the betterment of relation with the private client and government bureaus.

With the turn of the century many groups of state societies promoting fellowship and endorsing the objectives of the Institute were

formed; and with growth, became new chapters of the American Institute of Architects. On the 21st of December, 1934 such a society was founded in the State of New Hampshire, to be known as The New Hampshire Society of Architects.

At the second meeting of the New Hampshire Society of Architects, held March 8, 1935 the following officers were elected: President, Eric T. Huddleston; Vice-President, Howard A. Goodspeed; Secretary and Treasurer, Carl E. Peterson. For a newly founded society it had an impressive roster of active members. Records show the following to have been active members:

Norris Corey	E. F. Magenau
G. W. Cunningham	H. H. Ownes
A. F. Doe	C. E. Peterson
Albert H. Dow	Arnold Perretton
C. R. Downs	W. E. Provost
H. A. Goodspeed	J. Richardson
A. T. Granger	M. Richardson
L. T. Hazzard	Jeffery Platt
I. W. Hersey	Ralph Waugh
E. T. Huddleston	M. E. Witmer
Barney Johnson	
Omar Luneau	
S. A. Lyford	

The Executive Board elected at this meeting were H. H. Ownes, W. E. Provost, C. R. Downs, and A. T. Granger.

The ensuing years found the Society confronted with the trials and hardships of the '30s. Its membership waned, increased and waned again, but with the birth of a new decade The New Hampshire Society of Architects had established itself firmly to promote fellowship amongst its members and carry out the objectives of the American Institute of Architects. Following the Second World Conflict many new names were added to its rosters. In the mean while some of the originators of the Society had become members of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Following the Second World Conflict many new names were added to its rosters. In the mean while some of the originators of the Society had become members of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

In 1947, by unanimous vote of the members of the New Hampshire Society of Architects, a petition for a charter, organizing the New Hampshire Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was signed by the following A. I. A. members of the Society:

Irving W. Hersey	Carl E. Peterson
Eric T. Huddleston	Norman P. Randlett
Stewart A. Lyford	George R. Thomas
Eugene F. Magenau	Maurice E. Witmer
Francis H. Marston	
Arnold Perretton	

(Continued on page 15)

"A Woman Speaks"

So Mr. Wright is "just a prune stewing in his own juice." (July 12 issue of the New Yorker). Well, sometimes prunes have to be eaten with a little citric juice or cream to be fuller enjoyed. Ask any gourmet.

I agree with Mr. Wright that architecture is the Mother Art. Shelter is probably the greatest single influence on the lives of human beings. We are all affected in no small degree by the houses in which we live and the places in which we work. But even Mr. Wright seems to contradict himself on the subject of shelter when he says a skyscraper is a beautiful thing and should cast its shadow on its own ground, implying plenty of room. His first building in New York City, to be sure is not a conventional sky scraper, but a building that certainly spirals upward. Where is it going to cast its shadow on the crowded isle? Why not have the Guggenheim Museum on a plain or a valley elsewhere? Likewise the United Nations Buildings and the Lever Brothers building should be out where their shadow would darken no one's life and where the many more millions outside of Manhattan could feel their impact. The spirit of these buildings is hemmed in and so too will be the spirit of Mr. Wright's Museum. Can the quiet of the "unbroken wave" be felt on 86th Street? I doubt it.

Mr. Wright likes to wear his broad-brimmed hat because it has a "sense of shelter." I ask that architects consider the individuals for whom the shelter is to be provided. Let all buildings be endowed with a sense of shelter, yes; but also with a sense of personality stemming partly from their designers but mostly from the human beings who will occupy them.

By MRS. EUGENE F. MAGENAU

We know more bad things about ourselves than does anybody else; yet no one thinks so highly of us as we do ourselves.

All progress is based upon a universal innate desire on the part of every organism to live beyond its income.

If you would make a great minded man your friend, correct him; if you would make a friend of a small minded man, flatter him.

Thomas H. Nelson.

Architect's Fees

In July, 1950 a group of architects from the three Northern New England States met in Hanover, N. H., to consider the problem of fee schedules. The committee voted in favor of the principle of the sliding scale as illustrated by the chart, Figure 1. They also favored different rates for different classes of jobs as outlined below for A, B, C, and D rates. However after lengthy discussion, it was agreed:

- (1) That the sliding scale is difficult to apply in practice and should be abandoned.
- (2) That fixed rates should be recommended for all jobs of average size in each classification.
- (3) That average size be defined as costing from \$50,00 to \$600,000.
- (4) That adjustments up or down for smaller or larger jobs should be made in accordance with the individual architects own judgment and custom.

A—RATE—5%

Non-fireproof industrial buildings, Projects having no mechanical equipment, Projects involving repetition of identical units.

B—RATE—6%

Fireproof industrial buildings, Mercantile buildings, Municipal building, Institutional buildings, Schools and dormitories, Hospitals, Churches, Apartments.

C—RATE—8%

Banks, First class office buildings, Theatres, Fine shops, Club houses, Monumental buildings, Residences, Farm buildings.

D—RATE—10%

Remodeling, all types.

Housing projects should follow the national A. I. A. schedule.

Although the 1948 Blue Book remains officially in effect, this document has not proved entirely satisfactory. The above committee prepared a revision, authorized by Kenneth Reid of Vermont, and distributed it for study. However there is some opinion that this 12 page brochure should be replaced with the 4

page A. I. A. Standard Document 177, which will shortly be available as revised after committee study at the recent convention.

The State Department of Public Works and Highways may eventually produce its own schedule. However for some time there has been need for a revision of the old Blue Book. This article is published with the hope that architects, as well as their prospective clients and members of building committees will read it carefully and then register their opinions, comments, or questions with any member of the Committee on Ethics and Fees, listed below:

Eric T. Huddleston, Durham, N. H.; Archer Hudson, Hanover, N. H.; Nicholas Isaak, 922 Elm Sreet, Manchester, N. H.; Eugene F. Magenau, Anderson-Nichlos & Co., P. O. Box 188, Concord, N. H.; Leo Provost, 61 Amherst Street, Manchester, N. H.; Stephen P. Tracy, 4 Davis Court, Nashua, N. H.; Maurice T. Witmer, 3 Hillside Drive, Portsmouth, N. H.

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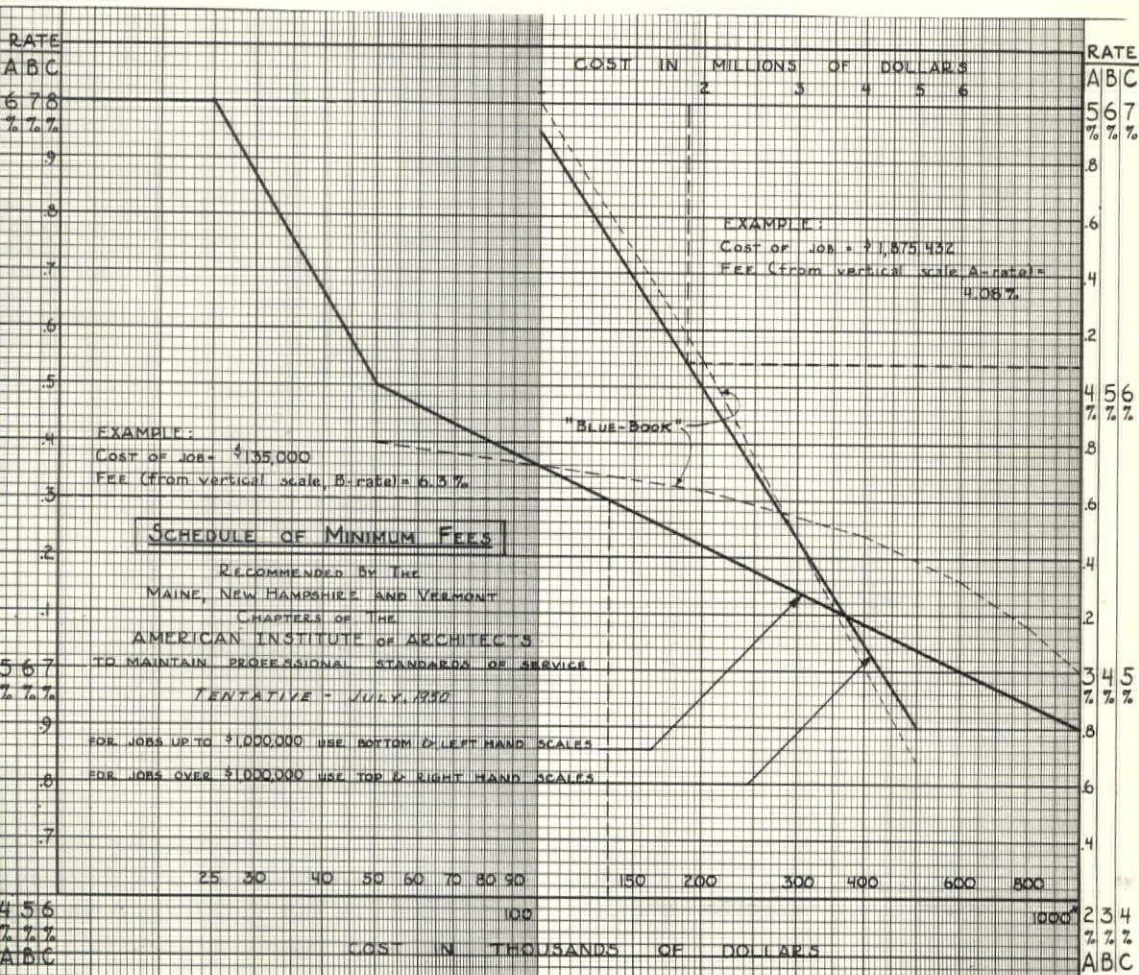
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D'ARCY COMPANY



Degree Course in Modern Construction

For the first time a comprehensive degree course in the business of home building is being offered by a university. The building course is being offered by Trinity University in San Antonio, Tex., with the assistance of the Housing Research Foundation of the Southwest Research Institute of that city.

In announcing the program, C. W. Smith, director of the foundation, says that it is not merely a conglomeration of existing courses in engineering, light construction, architecture and accounting, nor is it a "Trade School." It is not designed to train either architects or bricklayers.

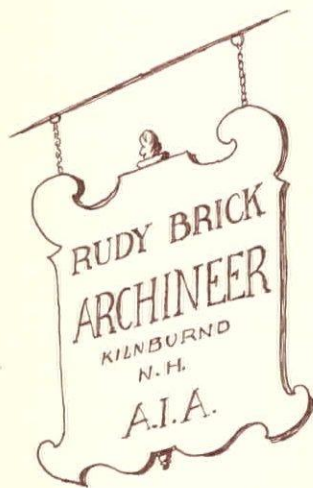
The Trinity course has three related objectives. One of these is to accumulate and organize home-building knowledge and technique so that it can be made available to students. In the past many home builders have had to acquire their skills through long apprenticeships, starting from "scratch" and learning by the same mistakes which have handicapped their predecessors.

Another objective is to lift standards of builders by giving them an educational background covering the entire complex field. This includes formal instruction in materials and construction, equipment and utilities, production techniques including both site and reading fundamentals of composition, lighting and color as they affect the appearance and livability of houses, estimating and cost control, production finance and merchandising and organization and objectives of the home building business.

There also will be lectures by nationally known authorities on subjects such as land planning, architecture, technical design problems, cost control systems, production techniques, market analysis, financing and merchandising.

A third objective which is of particular interest to the Housing Research Foundation is the acquainting of builders with improved housing and living standards. The foundation conducts studies in its laboratories to develop better designs and methods, and issues certificates and makes annual awards to home developments that meet its standards of quality, planning, and livability.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?



Engineering-News-Record in commenting on the recent A. I. A. convention states that "The leaders of the American Institute of Architects are pushing hard for closer co-operation between architects and civil engineers. The move toward unification is already underway. It got a strong boost with the architect-engineer contacts in World War II. The builders are in it too. They went so far at A. I. A.'s session as to suggest dropping all architects, instead require builders to take a year of training in construction methods."

"Rudy Brick"

"Foresite &"

FORE SIGHT &
PLUMBOTTOM
ENGITECTS

: When You Think of Building . . . Think of an Architect : —



Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Emil O'Bernier Middlebury, Connecticut

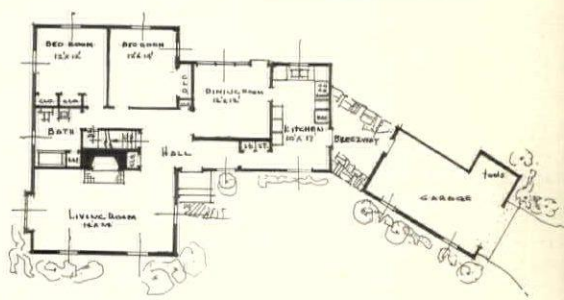
ALEXANDER J. MAJESKI, *Architect*

ALFRED JABS, *Contractor*
Waterbury, Connecticut

Located on a hill overlooking a traditional New England town, this house maintains the atmosphere of its surroundings with its squat, white chimney, wide windows, shingle siding, and several wings.

A lovely view dictated placement of the

larger windows. The entire house is so designed that all rooms are accessible without having to pass through another room. The interior meets all requirements of modern life in a rural area.



New Books

Books added to the New Hampshire State Library collection January to July, 1952. These books are available at the library through a local public library or directly by mail.

ARCHITECTURE and DECORATION

Austin, R. E. *Furnishing Your Home*—Houghton Mifflin, 1951.

Brummet, R. L. *Record Keeping for the Small Home Builder*—U. S. Housing and Finance Agency, 1952.

Frank, E. B. *Old French Ironwork*—Harvard University Press, 1950.

Garvan, A. N. B. *Architecture and Town Planning in Colonial Connecticut*—Yale University Press, 1951.

Hamlin, T. F. *Forms and Functions of Twentieth-Century Architecture*—4 v. Columbia University, 1952.

Morrison, H. S. *Early American Architecture*—Oxford University Press, 1952.

Ramsey, C. G. *Architectural Graphic Standards for Architects, Engineers, Decorators, Builders, and Draftsmen*—4th ed. Wiley, 1951.

Wenham, Edward *Antique Furniture for Modern Rooms*—McBride, 1948.

White, R. W. *Building Practice Manual*—Reinhold, 1952.

Whiton, Sherrill *Elements of Interior Design and Decoration*—Lippincott, 1951.

Wooley, J. C. *Repairing and Constructing Farm Buildings*—McGraw-Hill, 1952.

During a tour of Zukendorf's fabulous penthouse suite of offices in New York, an architect and his wife were standing, goggle-eyed, at the entrance to his circular private office. A conference was going on and the executive cordially invited the architect and his wife to step inside so they could examine the special features of the room.

"Come right in," he said. "You are about to witness the closing of a 3 million dollar deal."

Architect: "Well! That leaves me speechless!"

"That's nothing," said the Executive, "It leaves me broke!"

Building Without Tears

Consumer magazine stresses importance of retaining and architect and using the best—not the cheapest builder.

1 Right Time. Are you *really* ready to settle down in one place? Is the job permanent, are salary prospects sound? Are building costs rising or falling—perhaps excessively high at this time?

2 Don't Sign. *Never* commit yourself to buy a lot until you have financing for the house definitely arranged. *Don't sign* a purchase or building agreement for any house until a banker has approved your loan and you have a commitment for a satisfactory mortgage.

3 Right Place. Before you buy, check the schools, the kind of neighbors, the churches, the shops, transportation. Consider wind, sun, view, slope. Avoid rocky, hilly, damp sites. Check for sewers, water, gas, telephone, electricity, mail service, delivery service, fire protection, street paving. Is neighborhood property zoned to keep out factories, filling stations, shacks? Is it improving or declining?

4 Check Taxes. Go to city hall to check tax rates and costs—don't trust a salesman. In some areas, taxes on a \$10,000 house will cost you \$20 to \$30 a month. Also, ask about *deed restrictions*.

5 Set a Budget. Don't spend more than 2 to 2½ times your annual salary on a house. That means a \$10,000 to \$12,000 property if your income is \$5,000 (after you pay taxes.)

6 Figure Like Rent. Estimate the total *monthly* cost, like rent. But include mortgage payments, interest, taxes, heat, repairs. This total figure (your "carrying cost") should not exceed 25 percent of your monthly salary; 20 percent is safer. Some rules of thumb: A \$10,000 house requires an income of about \$480 a month; \$12,000, \$525 a month; \$15,000, \$650 a month. (These estimates vary, of course, depending on taxes, size of mortgage, interest rate. If your down payment is larger, the monthly carrying charges are correspondingly less.)

7 Get Estimates. Before signing anything, get careful estimates based on a sketch or preliminary plan of house. Don't have blue-

(Continued on Page 14)

House and Home Reports on Year Round Air Conditioned Homes

Residential air conditioning may be in for the greatest boom in the industry's history according to a survey just completed of merchant builders in 35 cities by HOUSE & HOME for its June issue.

In the most thorough coverage ever made of this field, HOUSE & HOME, TIME, Inc.'s new magazine for the home building profession, devotes 35 pages to year-round home air conditioning and a survey of its growing use for the first time by mass production home builders.

"Reports on 35 cities is proof that residential cooling in builders' houses is here to stay," say the editors of HOUSE & HOME.

AIR CONDITIONING WILL CREATE NEW MARKET

"Air conditioning may be the greatest new sales attraction a builder can offer and the one feature that makes his house a 1953 model," reports HOUSE & HOME.

"We can imagine no new sales feature which could do as much to make yesterday's house obsolete and create a whole new market for tomorrow's house."

"Now that the warborn housing shortage is over and the formation of new families has fallen off to around 700,000 a year," the editors report, "to keep their 'million house market' per year, merchant builders will have to develop a replacement market of at least 300,000 houses annually because people leave anti-quoted houses to move into better homes."

"Right now, home building needs something really dramatic to make the home-buying public sit up and take notice that yesterday's house is just as obsolete as yesterday's car."

EDUCATION ON AIR CONDITIONING NECESSARY

Leading manufacturers of air conditioning equipment are almost unanimous in agreement that the industry must do an education job in telling people about the benefits of air conditioning, reports HOUSE & HOME. "Summer cooling is merely the sensational side of air conditioning," says O. W. Bynum, Executive Vice-President of the Carrier Corporation at a round table discussion held

by HOUSE & HOME. "We have a considerable job to do in educating people on the year round benefits."

"Air conditioning is probably the most mis-used term in the builders' vocabulary," says HOUSE & HOME. "When a builder says 'I've got air conditioning' he may mean that he's done nothing but add moisture to his warm air heating system. But he does not have complete year-round air conditioning unless his system: heats in winter, cools in summer, removes moisture from the air in summer and adds it in winter, cleans the air by filtering it and circulates air throughout the house, using some outside air constantly to freshen inside air."

ARCHITECTS NOW DESIGNING FOR AIR
CONDITIONING

HOUSE & HOME finds that more and more architects are designing houses to include air conditioning and to make it more efficient. White or light colored roofs are being used, shields for windows with sun screens, side overhangs, etc., are being added, fewer windows on the west side of houses to keep out afternoon sun, use of heat-absorbing glass or double glazing, thorough insulation and landscaping are planned to aid the air conditioning units.

"Architectural planning has strikingly reduced the cost of cooling," reports HOUSE & HOME. "If the house is properly designed . . . one ton of cooling should be enough for 500 to 600 sq. ft. If the house is not properly designed, one ton of cooling may not be enough for even 300 sq. ft."

Two main types of houses are being designed for maximum efficiency of air conditioning, say the editors of HOUSE & HOME.

One type, the vented house is "planned so that it can be cooled and vented either by natural ventilation or mechanical refrigeration." The vented house opens its windows to favorable breezes, uses its air conditioning only when necessary."

Another type, "the sealed house, ignores nature's extremes, creates its own climate the year round."

"OFFICIAL BULLETIN"

Building Without Tears

(Continued from Page 12)

prints drawn, or buy land, or spend money, until you have *made sure* house is within your budget.

8 Figure All the Costs. Don't neglect to allow for title search, surveys, lawyer fees, architect, financing costs, retaining walls, driveways, landscaping, screens, furnishings.

9 Shop for Money. Take your plans to several lending institutions to get most liberal terms of interest, payment period, size of loan. Ask what fees you will be charged.

10 Architect. Retail an architect, not only to draw plans and specifications, but to help let contracts, pick a builder, place house on site, choose right materials and colors, inspect work.

11 Builder. Pick the *best*, not the cheapest, builder. Investigate his credit, previous jobs, type of equipment, workmen, quality of subcontractors. He should guarantee work and make good any defects for one year.

12 Contracts. Have detailed, complete, written specifications, a legal contract. (Get American Institute of Architect's Short Form of Construction Contracts.) A detailed specification should be about 10 closely typed, legal-size pages.

13 Payments. Before making final payment, get a *waiver of liens* from the contractor, assuring that all materials and labor have been paid for in full *by him*. Do not make last payment until all work is complete, all defects corrected, and a *certificate of occupancy* issued by your city building department.

Capital City Led by Engineers

Engineers play a significant role in the administration of Concord, New Hampshire's capital city. City Manager Woodbury Brackett got his degree in civil engineering from Columbia University, and three of his municipal department heads have engineering degrees or professional registration as engineers.

City Manager Brackett did field engineering in Virginia for a New York firm before taking his first job as town manager in Maine. In his 25 years he has served as first manager of seven consecutive cities and towns of

Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire before taking his present position in Concord.

Public Works Commissioner Wesley E. Haynes received his degree in civil engineering from the University of New Hampshire in 1934. He was bridge engineer for the Federal Bureau of Public Roads in New Hampshire and Vermont before taking his present city position last December. Haynes took over the public works department after a decade in which little or no new construction had been undertaken. He already has mapped about \$600,000 worth of new street construction which will be let to contract this fall, and is studying a million-dollar sewer reconstruction program which may start next year if approved.

G. Arthur Faneuf, PE No. 289 (NH), is superintendent of the municipal water works, recently completed the installation of new chlorination equipment and fluoridation apparatus; he was deputy city engineer for a dozen years before transferring to the water department in 1945 as assistant superintendent, and later succeeded to the superintendent's job on the death of Percy R. Sanders.

C. Fred Moulton, PE No. 415 (NH), is city assessor. He is also a former deputy city engineer who transferred to the assessing department in 1950. Since then he has scrapped the old "squint-and-guess" system of property assessment to tax purposes, and has supervised a \$36,000 appraisal of the city's taxable property by Cole-Layer-Trumble Company of Dayton, O. Beside a sweeping revision of the city's property tax lists, Moulton brought about mechanization of the listing operation, has set up new files and billing methods, and has reduced his department's over head. Assessments now are based on unit values derived from type and age of construction and other physical measures of property. All land in the city and all buildings, have been sketched to scale on the new assessment records for permanent record.

Engineers are also found in the policy-making branch of the state and city government. Clyde B. Loiselle, (#265 N. H., #6147 Mass.) is a member of the 1951-1952 General Court. He served on the Public Welfare and Institutions Committee, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Merrimack County Delegation. He introduced and followed to passage an amendment to Professional Engineers registration law making

registration mandatory in New Hampshire. He has served as chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Ward 3, Concord for 16 years.

Two members of the city council—Conrad W. Robinson and Leigh S. Hall—have engineering degrees.

from "Engineering-News Record"

July 3, 1952

N. H. Chapter

(Continued from Page 7)

The Officers presiding at the time of the signing of the petition were as follows: President, Eric T. Huddleston; Vice-President, Maurice E. Witmer; Secretary, Stewart A. Lyford; Treasurer, Eugene F. Magenau. Directors: William L. White, George R. Thomas, and Arnold Perreton.

The new chapter existed since January 1, 1948 the date of its charter which was presented at a regular meeting in Concord on February 28, 1948 by Joseph D. Leland, Regional Director. The Officers of the new chapter were: President, Stephen P. Tracy; Vice-President, Eugene F. Magenau; Secretary and Treasurer, Stewart A. Lyford. Directors: Harry G. Forrest, Eric T. Huddleston, Norman P. Randlett, and George R. Thomas. The names of eight corporate members appearing on the charter are as follows:

Arnold Perreton	Eric T. Huddleston
Chester F. Wright	George R. Thomas
William L. White	Eugene F. Magenau
Maurice W. Witmer	Stewart A. Lyford

Total membership in the new Chapter reached seventeen, as recorded:

Ross Bettinger	Carl E. Peterson
Harry G. Forrest	Arnold Perreton
Eric T. Huddleston	Norman P. Randlett
Irving W. Hersey	George R. Thomas
Leroy T. Hazzard	Stephen P. Tracy
Stewart A. Lyford	William L. White
Eugene F. Magenau	Maurice E. Witmer
Francis H. Marston	Chester F. Wright
Stanley Orcott	

By May, 1949 the total membership had reached 38, by May of the following year showed an increase of 2 more members. The year of 1952 brought the total to 45, divided into the following categories:

30 Corporate Members
5 Associate Members
5 Junior Members
5 Student Members

45 Total Membership

Three Members Transferred:

1. Ross T. Bettinger—Santa Fe
2. Thomas R. Wister—Philadelphia
3. Theodore Postma—Boston

(Continued on Page 16)



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N. H. Chapter

(Continued from Page 15)

Two prospective corporate members whose application were pending.

1. Mitchell Dirsä
2. Joseph Lampron

Now on the third anniversary of the New Hampshire Chapter, American Institute of Architects the roster of the Chapter is as follows:

CORPORATE MEMBERS—33

John D. Betley—Architect, Manchester, N. H.
Harry G. Forrest—Architect, Concord, N. H.
Irving W. Hersey—Irving W. Hersey Associates, Durham, N. H.
Malcom D. Hildreth—Tracy and Hildreth, Nashua, N. H.
Eric T. Huddleston—Irving W. Hersey Associates, Durham, N. H.
Archer Hudson—Hudson and Ingram, Hanover, N. H.
Nicholas Isaak—Koehler and Isaak, Manchester, N. H.
Richard Koehler—Koehler and Isaak, Manchester, N. H.
Willis Littlefield—Architect, Dover, N. H.
Stewart A. Lyford—Anderson-Nichols & Co., Concord, N. H.
Eugene F. Magenau—Anderson-Nichols & Co., Concord, N. H.
Alexander Majeski—Architect, Bedford, N. H.
Francis H. Marston—Orcott and Marston, Hanover, N. H.
Edward B. Miles—Architect, Exeter, N. H.
Stanley Orcott—Orcott and Marston, Hanover, N. H.
Arnold Perreton—Arnold Perreton and Associates, Concord, N. H.
Carl E. Peterson—Architect, Manchester, N. H.
Leo P. Provost—Architect, Manchester, N. H.
Norman P. Randlett—Architect, Laconia, N. H.
Roland S. Simonds—Architect, Manchester, N. H.
George R. Thomas—Professor, University of N. H.
Stephen P. Tracy—Tracy and Hildreth, Nashua, N. H.
Todd Wallace—Architect, Laconia, N. H.
William L. White—Architect, Exeter, N. H.
Maurice Witmer—Architect, Portsmouth, N. H.

Leicester L. Jackson—Alfred T. Granger Associates, Hanover, N. H.
Shepard Vogelgesand—Architect, Upon the Mountain, Whitefield, N. H.
Alfred T. Granger—Alfred T. Granger Associates, Hanover, N. H.

Snodgrass—

Joseph Lampron—Lampron and Dirsä, Manchester, N. H.
Walter Williams—Architect, Rochester, N. H.
Mitchell Dirsä—Lavpron and Dirsä, Manchester, N. H. (pending action) et.
Edgar H. Hunter—E. H. and M. K. Hunter, Hanover, N. H.

ASSOCIATES—8

Andrew Isaak—Koehler and Isaak, Manchester, N. H.
Norman K. Leggett—Anderson-Nichols & Co., Concord, N. H.
Everett R. Munson—Leo P. Provost, Architects, Manchester, N. H.
Archie L. Seekins—Anderson-Nichols & Co., Concord, N. H.
David C. Gove—Anderson-Nichols & Co., Concord, N. H.
James A. Brodie—Durham, N. H.
Margaret K. Hunter—E. H. and M. K. Hunter, Hanover, N. H. (pending action) et.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATES—5

William B. Burpee—Dan Kiley, Architect, Vermont.
Elmer R. Carvalho—Concord, N. H.
Charles A. Chouramanis—Tracy and Hildreth, Nashua, N. H.
Rolland R. Gove, Jr.—Norman P. Randlett, Architect, Laconia, N. H.
Guy K. Wilson—Anderson-Nichols & Co., Concord, N. H.
Ernest H. Blanchette—Anderson-Nichols & Co., Concord, N. H.

MEMBERS TRANSFERRED

1. Daniel Kiley—Vermont
2. Chester F. Wright—Massachusetts
3. Edwin I. Carlson—Massachusetts

Total membership in the New Hampshire Chapter of the American Institute of Architects on their third anniversary now stands at 46.

Better to reemain silent and be though a fool
than to speak out and remove all doubt.

Abraham Lincoln

There are forty kinds of lunacy, but only one
kind of common sense.

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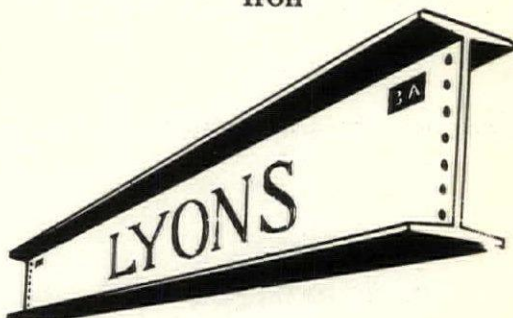
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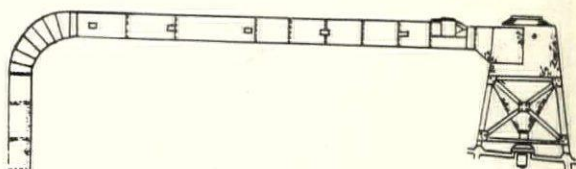
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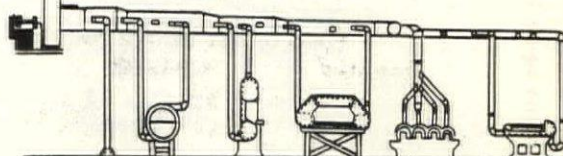
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